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# PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

## FOURTEENTH ANNUAL LIST

### 1925 - 1926

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CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT  
INTRODUCED PLANTS NOW READY  
FOR EXPERIMENTERS

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OFFICE OF FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

All plants intended for distribution to experimenters are inspected at the Plant Introduction Gardens by officers of the Federal Horticultural Board. At the time this Annual List goes to press the inspection has not been made. It is possible, therefore, that quarantine regulations may prohibit the distribution of a few plants herein described.

## PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

Experimenters will please read carefully this Introductory Note before sending in their requests for plant material.

This, the Fourteenth Annual List of Plant Introductions, contains descriptions of many new and rare plants, not yet widely tested in this country. The available information concerning some of them is meager, and it is therefore impossible to speak with assurance regarding their value, their cultural requirements, and their adaptability to the various climates and soils of the United States.

These plants have been imported because of some direct or indirect use which, it is believed, can be made of them. They are first placed at the disposal of the experts engaged in plant breeding, crop acclimatization, and horticultural investigations generally in the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations. Many of them have been grown in sufficient quantity, however, so that they can be distributed to private experimenters who have the facilities to test them carefully. The List is therefore sent to those who have qualified as Experimenters with the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, and who have indicated a willingness to care for material sent them.

Accompanying this Annual List are complete Check Lists showing all seeds and plants available for distribution at the several Plant Introduction Gardens during the season 1925-26, and the Garden from which available. Applicants for material should fill out all blanks at the top of the Check List of each garden from which they request plants, place a mark to the left of the S.P.I. (Seed and Plant Introduction) number of each plant desired, and return the lists promptly to this Office.

It should be distinctly understood that the Office does not agree to supply all the plants requested. The object of the Annual List and the Check Lists is to place experimental material where it is thought the chances of success are best; to this end the experts of the Office will allot the available number of plants to those experimenters whose location and facilities seem most suitable, having in mind, at the same time, the order of receipt of the returned Check Lists, and giving preference to those which arrive first.

The shipping season extends, as a rule, from December first to April first. Because of the large quantity of plants which must be handled, it is difficult for the Office to single out individual requests and ship them at a certain date; where there are, however, valid reasons for requesting that material be sent at a specified time, every effort will be made to meet the requests.

These plants are placed in the hands of experimenters with the understanding that reports on their behavior will be sent to this Office from time to time. It is particularly desired that reports be sent to this Office regarding the flowering, fruiting, hardiness, utilization and other interesting features of plants which have been sent for trial; and it is

hoped that experimenters will at all times exercise care to preserve the original labels sent with the plants, or accurate plats showing the location and S.P.I. number of each one.

It will be necessary for experimenters to preserve and refer to the Annual List of Plant Introductions, or to the Inventories published by the Office, for information regarding the plants. Each Inventory lists the seeds and plants imported during a period of three months. Its object is to serve as an historical record; it is not printed immediately following the arrival of the plants, but eighteen to twenty-four months later. The edition is limited, and it cannot be supplied to all experimenters. This makes essential the preservation of the Annual List as a work of reference, and the Office desires to urge upon its cooperators the importance of this step. Unless the Annual Lists are preserved, the Office will be flooded with inquiries from people who have received plants, and who desire information concerning them. Such inquiries involve much unnecessary labor and expense.

For convenience in using the Annual List, after each description is given, in parenthesis, the name of the Garden from which the plants will be sent.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

58499. *ABIES* sp. Fir. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A handsome tree 60 feet high, with a trunk 2 to 3 feet in diameter, which grows along stream beds on the eastern slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. The needles are not silvery beneath, and the greenish white cones are erect. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

58901. *ACER CAMPBELLII*. Maple. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. The bright-green leaves and red stalks of this Himalayan maple make it worthy of trial as an ornamental shade tree for the southern half of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

58902. *ACER HOOKERI*. Maple. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. A handsome shade tree, 40 to 50 feet high, native to the Himalayas at altitudes of about 10,000 feet. The bark is brown and deeply fissured, the leaves oval and not lobed as in more familiar species, - sometimes they are copper-colored as in some of the Japanese maples. The wood, which is gray with small pores and numerous fine medullary rays, is very handsome. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

58903. *ACER LAEVIGATUM*. Maple. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. Suggested as a park tree in mild-wintered regions of the United States. The bark is yellowish or dark ash-colored, and the oblong, nearly entire, leaves are a pleasing green. (Bell, Md.)

58817. *ACER* sp. Maple. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A tree 60 to 80 feet tall, with a large crown and a trunk 3 feet in diameter, which grows along water-courses at the foot of the Likiang Snow Range at about 9,000 feet altitude. Probably hardy only in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

61481. *ALBIZZIA PROCERA*. From Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Presented by Alleyne Leechman, Director, Biological and Agricultural Institute. A tall, handsome, tropical, leguminous tree, often 60 to 80 feet high, with greenish white bark, large compound leaves, and terminal panicles of yellowish flowers. In southern and eastern India, where the tree is native, the brown heartwood is used for making tools. For trial in California and the Gulf States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

61594. *ALBIZZIA PROCERA*. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

39434. *AMPELOPSIS ACONITIFOLIA*. From Pingyanfu, Shansi, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. This is a handsome vine related to the Virginia creeper, with yellow-green, cut-toothed leaves and yellow berries. It is valued as a porch and pergola vine on account of its rapid growth and comparative hardiness. Probably hardy as far north as southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

24807. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From Tashkent, Turkestan. Collected by N. E. Hansen, Agricultural Explorer. A small, white, freestone peach, with melting juicy flesh of unusually delicate texture. It is highly flavored, and an excellent peach for the home garden, but too small to be valuable commercially. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, it has shown promise as a stock on which to bud other peaches. (Chico, Calif.)

32374. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. This variety originated at the Government Experiment Farm, San Antonio, Texas, among a lot of plants grown from seeds secured in Mexico. It is a medium-sized clingstone fruit, with firm, sweet, golden-yellow flesh of good texture and unusually fine flavor. Promising for home canning purposes. At Chico, California, it matures in late August; at San Antonio, Texas, about the first of September. (Chico, Calif.)

33219. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Vainqueur Peach. From Granada, Spain. Scions imported by Dr. Walter T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. A very early ripening clingstone peach with white or greenish skin flushed with red and weighing about 4 ounces. The pit is pink and the soft, white, juicy flesh is of good quality for an early peach. Although a clingstone, when fully ripe, the flesh can be separated from the stone. This variety has proved hardy as far north as Massachusetts, has done well also in the Pacific Coast States, and appears to have promise for home use and near-by markets. (Chico, Calif.)

35201. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Original introduction from Mengtsze, Yunnan, China. Seeds presented by the Commissioner of Customs. Budded plants are available from a selected seedling. The fruit of this variety is a fine golden cling averaging about 4 ounces in weight. The pit is flattened, not marking the pure-yellow flesh, which is very firm and of good quality. This peach should prove excellent for commercial canning. (Chico, Calif.)

36485. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From the Kuram Valley, northwestern India. Obtained through Major G. J. Davis, Commandant, Kuram Militia. This remarkable clingstone peach, originally secured from India under the name of Shalil, is of vigorous growth and unusual leaf habit. The fruit somewhat resembles the Muir in general appearance; it is oval, with yellow skin; bright-yellow, fairly firm, juicy flesh; and rather large pit. J. E. Morrow, superintendent of the Chico Garden, reports that it seems satisfactory for canning and drying; and its seedlings are being used with excellent success as stocks on which to bud other varieties. (Chico, Calif.)

38178. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Fei Peach. From Feitcheng, China. The fruits of this clingstone variety are greenish white and large, averaging about 8 ounces in weight. The flesh is creamy white, sweet, very juicy and of good flavor and texture; pit yellow, rather large. It should be excellent for home use, and also has good keeping and shipping qualities. At Chico, California, it has proved to be vigorous and moderately prolific, ripening there in late August. (Chico, Calif.)

41395. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Dwarf Peach. From Kiayingchau, Kwangtung, China. Seeds presented by George Campbell. A dwarf, evergreen, ornamental Chinese peach with showy flowers, grown in its native land as a house plant. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, a tree of this variety is about 7 feet high, with a spread of 10 feet, and with deep-green, heavy, compact evergreen foliage. The small, white clingstone fruits, about 2 inches in diameter, are prettily colored and fragrant with firm, acid, greenish white flesh, stained dark red near the pit, and insipid in flavor. Ripening season at Chico early September. (Chico, Calif.)

43124. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. A 1 Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. At Chico, California, this has proved to be a vigorous and prolific clingstone variety. The oval fruits, averaging 6 ounces in weight, are yellow splashed with red, with yellow, acid, very juicy flesh, of good flavor, stained by the large, red pit. It is probable that this variety is best suited for home use or for shipment to near-by markets. Ripening season at Chico late July to early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43127. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Ideal Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. An elongated oval, freestone peach, about 2 1/2 inches in length, with yellow, red-mottled skin, and firm, lemon-yellow, mildly acid flesh of good quality. The pit is pink, staining the flesh slightly. In California this variety ripens about the middle of July; in Georgia slightly later, and in New Jersey at the same time as the Elberta. It has promise for home use, and also for drying and shipping. (Chico, Calif.)

43129. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Late Champion Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. This late-maturing freestone peach appears to thrive as far north as New Jersey and southern Michigan, in Oklahoma, and also in California. The tree is large and vigorous, and bears a good crop of roundish fruit about 2 1/2 inches in diameter. The skin is yellow, tinged with red, and the golden-yellow flesh is sweet, juicy, and of good texture. The pit is small and pink. At Chico, California, it matures early in October; it is of promise as a late dessert peach, and should be good for shipping and canning. (Chico, Calif.)

43132. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Motion's Cling Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A large, handsome, clingstone peach, weighing 7 to 8 ounces, with yellow skin tinged with red. The firm, yellow flesh is juicy and subacid, rather lacking in flavor; the pit is large and dark red, not staining the flesh. This variety appears to be promising for canning. At Chico, it ripens early in September; in New Jersey, where it has proved hardy, it ripens at the same time as the Elberta. (Chico, Calif.)

43133. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Muir's Perfection Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A mid-season, freestone peach, about 2 1/4 inches in diameter, with a creamy white skin splashed with red, and with mildly acid, soft, white flesh, stained by the large red pit. Of value chiefly as a home fruit. It is an abundant bearer, and hardy as far north as New Jersey. In California it ripens late in July; in New Jersey at the same time as the Elberta. (Chico, Calif.)
43135. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Paragon Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A light-yellow clingstone peach, about 3 inches long, with juicy, light-yellow flesh of good quality. It ripens late in July in California, and early in September in New Jersey. Adapted for canning. (Chico, Calif.)
43137. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Up-to-Date Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A vigorous, prolific variety which bears freestone fruits, averaging about 6 ounces in weight, with golden-yellow skin mottled with red. The sweet, juicy, melting flesh is of high quality; the medium-sized pit is pink, slightly staining the flesh. Its ripening season is the same as that of Elberta, and it thrives as far north as New Jersey. For trial as a home fruit, and for shipping and drying. (Chico, Calif.)
43289. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Ying Tsui T'ao (Eagle's Beak Peach). Original introduction from Canton, China. Seeds presented by P. H. Josselyn, American Vice Consul. Budded plants available from a selected seedling. This is a small, white, freestone peach with sweet, white flesh and a red pit. Of value for home use. Ripens at Chico, California, early in July. Adapted to sections of the United States too warm for our commercial varieties. (Chico, Calif.)
43290. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From Canton, China. Presented by P. H. Josselyn, Vice Consul in charge. A round, very sweet, honey-flavored peach, which came originally from Manchuria. (Chico, Calif.)
43569. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Bresquilla Peach. From Valencia, Spain. Presented by John R. Putnam, American Consul. A round, yellow clingstone peach, averaging 5 ounces in weight, with golden-yellow flesh of firm texture. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, where this variety matures its fruit about the first of September, it is considered promising as a canning peach. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower. (Chico, Calif.)
55487. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Pomona Improved Peach. From Santa Ines, Chile. Presented by Salvador Izquierdo. Sr. Izquierdo writes that this is an improved form of the variety Pomona, grown at his nursery at Santa Ines. Described as a fruit of unusually large size, deep yellow, clingstone, and of excellent quality for canning. (Bell, Md.)
55549. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Goodman's Choice Peach. From Eastwood, New South Wales. Obtained through H. R. Wright, Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand. In Australia nurserymen consider this their best yellow-fleshed clingstone peach. Each season the tree bears a heavy crop of medium-sized fruits. The skin has a red blush, and the flesh is rich and translucent; the variety is remarkable for even crops and gradual ripening. In Australia the fruit matures toward the end of February, making it a late-ripening variety for that country. It should be tested in California and other peach-canning regions. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

55563. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Plants budded from a seedling grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, from seeds obtained through John R. Putnam, American Consul at Valencia, Spain. The fruits of this variety are large and yellow with a red blush. The flesh is golden yellow throughout and of excellent flavor; the pit is small. The fruits weigh, on the average, 9 ounces. This variety promises to be of value as a commercial canning peach. It remains firm when cooked, maintains its delicate flavor, and does not require a very heavy sirup. The fruits ripen at the Chico Plant Introduction Garden about August 20. (Chico, Calif.)

55564. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Plants budded from a selected seedling. Grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, Calif., from seeds obtained through John R. Putnam, American Consul at Valencia, Spain. The fruits are a fine golden yellow, blushed red, with a deep basin and distinct suture. The pit is small and yellow, not coloring the flesh, which is firm and of fine flavor. It is a good shipper and may prove excellent for canning. The average weight of the fruits is about 5 ounces. The variety ripens at the Chico Garden about the middle of August. (Chico, Calif.)

55813. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Seedling grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California. This tree has matured a heavy crop of exceptionally delicious freestone peaches. The fruit is yellow with red cheeks, slightly flattened at the ends and bulging in the center, about 3 inches in diameter, and 2 3/4 inches long. The basin is wide and shallow, the suture rather indistinct. The flesh is yellow, very juicy, and of fine quality. In flavor this variety compares favorably with Late Crawford; it is about a week later than Elberta, and in texture it is better than the latter. (Chico, Calif.)

55835. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Seedling of the variety Tardio Amarillo from Spain, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. The fruits are 2-1/8 by 2-1/4 inches, weighing on the average 4 ounces; the skin is golden with a faint blush, the basin deep and narrow, the depression at the suture slight. Both flesh and pit are yellow. The season for this variety in Chico is early September. This is a good canning clingstone peach and a heavy bearer. (Chico, Calif.)

55836. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Seedling of the variety Tardio Amarillo from Spain, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California. The fruits are 2 by 2 1/2 inches, weighing 4 ounces on the average; the basin is deep and narrow and the suture visible only as a line; the flesh is deep yellow, of good texture and flavor; the pit is small and yellow. This clingstone peach ripens at Chico late in August and should be tested for canning purposes. (Chico, Calif.)

26503. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. Original introduction from Sinkiang, China. Presented by E. Cotes. The fruits are large, freestone, and pale yellow with a red blush. The flesh is creamy white, red at the stone, juicy, crisp, subacid, and of very good quality. The fruit, which matures about the middle of August at Chico, California, keeps well in shipment. Budded plants are available from a selected seedling. (Chico, Calif.)

34685. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Quetta Nectarine. Presented by Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, Quetta, Baluchistan. The tree is large, handsome, and unusually hardy for a nectarine, although it thrives best in regions not having severe winters. The large, round fruits, slightly over 2 inches in diameter, are green, heavily blotched with red. The greenish flesh, strongly marked with red around the pit, is juicy and of rich, tart flavor. This is an unusually good nectarine, sufficiently firm to ship well. (Chico, Calif.)

43139. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Ansenne Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits large, nearly 2 1/2 inches long, freestone, dark red on the exposed side, cream-colored dotted with red on the unexposed side. The flesh, which is creamy white, melting and juicy, and stained by the light red pit, is of excellent quality but very soft and perishable. The tree is prolific. At Chico, California, this variety ripens late in July or early in August. (Chico, Calif.)

43140. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Diamond Jubilee Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter and are dark green with a dark-red cheek. The creamy yellow flesh which is somewhat stained by the light-red pit, is very juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor and quality. At Chico, California, it ripens from late July to early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43141. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Gold Mine Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A prolific freestone variety bearing fruits which average 2 1/4 inches in length, with red and yellow skin, and creamy white flesh of excellent flavor and high quality. The light red pit is of medium size. At Chico, California, this nectarine ripens in late July and early August, and in central New Jersey at the same time as the Elberta peach. (Chico, Calif.)

43142. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Lippiatt's Late Orange Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter, with deep-orange skin mottled with red; the flesh is firm, juicy, sweet, and of good texture with an excellent flavor. It should be a very good shipper. At Chico, California, it ripens in late July or early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43143. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Muir's Seedling Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A large, handsome, freestone nectarine, averaging over 3 ounces in weight, with red skin and white flesh which is juicy and of excellent quality and delicious flavor. The pit is of medium size and pink, slightly staining the flesh. At Chico, California, it ripens late in July. (Chico, Calif.)

43144. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. New Boy Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A prolific freestone variety, bearing large, round fruits about 2 inches in diameter. The skin is green splashed with red, and the greenish white flesh is juicy and of good flavor, deeply stained by the light red pit. The thin skin makes this a poor shipper. At Chico, California, it ripens from late July to early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43146. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Surecrop Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A variety producing a large crop of greenish, red-cheeked fruits about 2 inches in diameter. The tender, juicy flesh is sweet and of high quality, deeply stained by the rather large, red pit. At Chico, California, this nectarine ripens late in July or early in August. (Chico, Calif.)

26565. ARALIA CORDATA. Udo. From Japan. A spring salad vegetable, very popular in Japan, which, when properly grown and suitably prepared for the table, is a great delicacy. The young shoots are blanched by mounding with earth or by covering with closed drain tiles in the early spring. In Nova Scotia these are available two weeks before asparagus. The shoots are sliced, chilled in ice water, and served with French dressing, or are cooked and served like asparagus. They have a delicate and delicious piney flavor if the blanching has been thorough. The plants, which continue to yield for about 9 years, are set 3 or 4 feet apart and in summer make an attractive screen of foliage 4 to 6 feet high which dies down in the fall. Udo is certain to grow in favor in this country as soon as the correct methods of culture and preparation are generally understood. Special directions will be furnished on application. (Bell, Md.)

61638. ASPARAGUS sp. From the Union of South Africa. Collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental asparagus, to be tested in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

59405. ASTER STATICEFOLIUS. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrubby aster, 2 to 3 feet high, found growing in the crevices of limestone rocks at 11,000 feet altitude. The leaves are spatulate, the flowers large, and the ray flowers deep blue-purple. For trial in all but the coldest parts of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

56292. BENZOIN sp. Spice Bush. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. Along the Taiping River this is a common small tree with a spreading crown. The trunk is sometimes a foot or more in diameter, though usually less, and the leathery aromatic leaves are dark green and glossy. From the scarlet, one-seeded fruits, borne in short clusters, is obtained a white, oily liquid used to make a yellow wax which is valued in

China for softening leather, for burning, and for other household purposes. It is an ornamental dooryard tree, especially attractive on account of its delightfully pungent leaves and brilliant fruits. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md., and Savannah, Ga.)

61326. *BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA*. Pittosporaceae. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. A twining shrub, sometimes several feet in length, with leaves varying from oval to linear and 2 inches long. The blue flowers are pendulous on solitary stems an inch long. For trial in the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

58904. *BUDDELEIA COLVILEI*. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. With large, loose, terminal clusters of crimson flowers, and smooth, dark-green leaves, this Himalayan relative of the well-known butterfly bush has been called the handsomest of the genus. It is a shrub or small tree, 30 to 40 feet high, and has proved hardy in some parts of England and Scotland. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

56294. *BUDDELEIA FORRESTII*. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. This very attractive ornamental shrub, closely related to the butterfly bush, is found on the pure limestone soils of the Liкиang Snow Range at altitudes of about 10,000 feet. The foliage is covered with a dense coat of heavy white wool which forms a pleasing contrast to the spikes of lavender-blue flowers. For trial in the southern United States, especially in limestone soils. (Chico, Calif.)

59004. *BUDDELEIA FORRESTII*. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. This very attractive shrub is found on the pure limestone soils of the Liкиang Snow Range at altitudes of about 10,000 feet. The foliage is covered with a dense coat of heavy white wool which forms a pleasing contrast to the spikes of lavender-blue flowers. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

56295. *BUXUS* sp. Box. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A very handsome shrub about 5 feet high; which grows among limestone boulders on the Liкиang Snow Range at an altitude of 11,000 feet. The small, elliptical leaves are bright green. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

58370. *BYRSONIMA SPICATA*. From Dominica, British West Indies. Presented by Joseph Jones, Curator, Botanic Gardens. A tree of the West Indies and northern Brazil, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet, and bearing yellow flowers followed by small fruits of the same color, acid, and said to be good eating when ripe. The bark is a source of tannin, and is used to prepare a red dye. Suggested for trial in Florida, and those tropical regions where it is not yet cultivated. (Bell, Md.)

63344. CARAGANA BOISI. From China. Presented by L. Parde, Directeur de l'Arboretum, Nogent-Loiret, France. A leguminous shrub, native to Szechwan and eastern Tibet, China. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and has long, gracefully arching branches. The bright-yellow flowers make it a handsome decorative plant. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

56392. CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA. Chinese hairy chestnut. A hardy, blight-resistant chestnut from northern China, producing nuts of good quality, closely resembling our native chestnut in size, shape, and color. For distribution only in states east of the Allegheny Mountains, where native chestnuts grew. Small three-year-old trees will be distributed from Bell, Maryland, to experimentors who will care for one-half to one acre, or 127 to 134 trees. Under good culture trees should begin to bear when five or six years old. Details of planting and care will be sent on application. (Bell, Md.)

61484. CASUARINA DISTYLA. From Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Presented by Alleyne Leechman, Director, Biological and Agricultural Institute. Unlike many of the better-known casuarinas, this is usually a shrub only 2 or 3 feet high, with erect or spreading branches. It is common in Tasmania and in parts of southern Australia. For trial in southern California and in Florida as an ornamental shrub. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

63765. CASUARINA DISTYLA. From Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Presented by A. H. Kirby, Director of Agriculture. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62018. CASUARINA SUBEROSA. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. In southern Florida C. equisetifolia has become quite thoroughly naturalized on the lower keys, where it is popular as a shade tree. This Tasmanian species, which is a tree 30 to 40 feet tall, is said to be similar to C. equisetifolia, and should also be tested in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62664. CASUARINA sp. From Algeria. Collected by Dr. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. Probably a hybrid between Casuarina suberosa and C. cunninghamiana. At the Jardin d'Essais, Maison Carrée, Algeria, where this form appeared, it has produced, by judicious clipping, a beautiful hedge, and has endured a temperature of less than 26° F. without injury. It should be tested for hardiness a little farther north in Florida and California than the range where C. equisetifolia now grows. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

63668. CASUARINA sp. From Maison Carrée, Algeria. Collected by Dr. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An unidentified casuarina resembling C. suberosa but having shorter cones. An attractive tree of spreading habit growing in the grounds of the first president of the Société Botanique de France. To be tested in the warmer parts of the southern and southeastern United States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

55985. CHAENOMELES sp. Chinese Quince. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A tree, 50 to 80 feet high, which has been domesticated by the Chinese around Talifu, Yunnan, where it is called Mu kua. The very aromatic fruits, rich yellow with a reddish tinge, have firm yellow flesh; they make jelly and preserves closely similar to those prepared from the common quince. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62405. CHAENOMELES sp. From Peking, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A medium-sized, bright yellow quince whose chief attraction is its fragrance. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

21617. CHIONANTHUS RETUSA. Chinese Fringe Tree. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A beautiful deciduous, hardy, ornamental tree bearing in spring a multitude of white, deliciously fragrant flowers with handsome fringed petals, followed in the fall by masses of blue berries resembling wild grapes. This tree is used by the Chinese as a stock on which to graft their scented olive, Osmanthus fragrans. It is superior to the Virginia fringe tree (C. virginica) because of the whiteness and fragrance of its flowers, and its more graceful habit. (Chico, Calif.)

58606. CLEMATIS TANGUTICA OBTUSIUSCULA. From Central Asia. Seeds presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Herts, England. A handsome ornamental climbing shrub with nodding solitary yellow flowers on erect peduncles. The leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, consist of lanceolate toothed segments up to 2-1/2 inches long. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62904. CLITORIA LAURIFOLIA. From Eala, Belgian Congo. Presented by V. Goossens, Director, Botanic Garden. An erect, herbaceous, leguminous plant, native to Trinidad, with hairy stems and leaves, and pink flowers resembling sweet peas. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

61643. COPAIVA COLEOSPERMA. From Victoria Falls, Southern Rhodesia. Collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome, evergreen, leguminous tree of excellent habit, reaching a height of 60 feet, and with attractive, pinnate foliage. The small, white flowers are in panicles. For trial in the extreme southern United States and in southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

56302. CORNUS CAPITATA. Dogwood. From western China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A very handsome deciduous or partially evergreen flowering tree of bushy habit. As in the American flowering dogwood, the apparent petals are really large, showy, cream-white or yellow bracts 2 inches long, subtending the cluster of inconspicuous flowers. Before falling, the bracts turn ruddy. The fruit is a fleshy, strawberry-shaped, crimson head a little more than an inch wide, with yellow, sweet, and edible flesh, and very popular in China where it is sold in the markets. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Savannah, Ga.)

56024. *CORNUS OFFICINALIS*. Originally from Chosen. Presented by John Dunbar, Assistant Superintendent of Parks, Rochester, N. Y. Like *Cornus mas*, this plant has yellow flowers and red fruits but differs in having conspicuous patches of dense, rust-colored down on the lower surfaces of the leaves, and also it is somewhat coarser in habit. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

59007. *CORYLOPSIS* sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A very handsome tree 20 feet high, belonging to the witch-hazel family; it is found at 10,000 feet altitude on the slopes of Mount Kenichunpu. The leaves are fan-shaped with prominent veins which radiate like the segments of a fan. Probably hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Bell, Md.)

52677. *COTONEASTER DAMMERI RADICANS*. From China. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, France. A prostrate variety which differs from the typical form also in having few-flowered clusters on long flower-stalks. For trial chiefly in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

40575. *COTONEASTER DIELSIANA*. Originally from western China. Seeds collected at the Arnold Arboretum. An ornamental shrub attaining 6 feet in height with slender arching branches, firm, oval leaves, and pinkish flowers in small clusters, followed by attractive small red fruits. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

55873. *COTONEASTER HEREPHYLLA*. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome, deciduous shrub 10 to 18 feet high, found growing in limestone soil at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet altitude. It has long rambling branches, white flowers, and dark-carmine fruits. For trial in all but the coldest parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

62572. *COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA*. From China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Herts, England. A half-evergreen shrub, sometimes 15 feet in height, with white flowers produced in dense corymbs about 2 inches across, and bright-red fruits, which, ripening in October, make the shrub particularly ornamental. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

40175. *COTONEASTER ZABELI*. From western Hupeh, China. An ornamental shrub up to 8 feet high, with oval elliptic leaves and pink flowers in loose clusters, followed by attractive red fruits. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

56304. *COTONEASTER* sp. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental, prostrate shrub from the mountains of Yunnan, China. It has small, elliptical, dark-green leaves, and small, red berries of attractive appearance. Probably not hardy in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

58820. COTONEASTER sp. From Yunnan, China. Seed collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A small tree, about 20 feet high, which grows wild in deciduous forests at 12,000 feet altitude. It has small, oval leaves and black fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

58821. COTONEASTER sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrub about 5 feet high from the drier slopes of the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. It has small oval leaves, pale beneath and round, scarlet berries. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

59408. COTONEASTER sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A much-branched spiny shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, found in meadows at 9,000 feet altitude. The leaves are small and linear, and the berries are rich orange-red. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

39557. CRATAEGUS LAVALLEI. Hawthorn. From California. Presented by Frank J. Hart. A hawthorn originally from France and probably of hybrid origin. It is a small shrubby tree about 20 feet high with few-flowered clusters of large, white flowers having red disks and followed in autumn by bright orange fruits, well set off by the lustrous leaves. (Chico, Calif.)

61489. CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS. Var. glauca. Cypress. From Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Presented by Alleyne Leechman, Director, Biological and Agricultural Institute. A glaucous variety of the mourning cypress (C. funebris); the typical form is a wide-spreading, pendulous, Chinese tree. To be tried in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

32832. CYDONIA OBLONGA. Quince. From Granada, Spain. Presented by Pedro Giraud. A large, round yellow quince with firm, white flesh of good flavor and quality; the seed cavity is rather large, containing numerous seeds. Reports from southern California indicate that it cooks softer and more quickly than other quinces. Ripens at Chico, California, early in November. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

33214. CYDONIA OBLONGA. De Antequera Quince. From Granada, Spain. Purchased from Pedro Giraud. A fairly prolific variety which bears round-oblate fruits with yellow skin and light-yellow non-astringent flesh good for eating out of hand. It is good for cooking and preserving and makes excellent jelly. At Chico, California, it ripens the first week of November. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

61601. DALBERGIA SERICEA. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. A small, leguminous tree from the mountains of Nepal. The branches and leaves are covered with reddish hairs, and the flowers, which are in compact, axillary clusters, are pale lilac. For trial as an ornamental tree in southern California and Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62677 and 62678. *DELOSTOMA ROSEUM*. Cholan. From Ambato, Ecuador. Collected by Dr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer. A small, bignoniacous tree, native to Ecuador, cultivated there occasionally in parks and gardens. Its lilac flowers resemble those of the catalpa in size and form. Probably sufficiently hardy to be grown in southern Florida. (Chapman, Field, Fla.)

62677. A form with pale-lilac flowers.

62678. A form with deep-lilac flowers.

62012. *DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA*. From China. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, France. A shrub about 6 feet high, with narrow leaves, whitish below, and rosy flowers, about an inch across, produced in rounded clusters 2 or 3 inches in diameter. This is considered one of the handsomest of the deutzias, and is hardy at least as far north as southern Massachusetts. (Bell, Md.)

59705. *DEUTZIA* sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrub 5 to 8 feet high, with small, oval, hairy leaves; the deep-lavendar-purple flowers are in small racemes. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62416. *DEUTZIA* sp. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. Many of the deutzias are popular ornamental shrubs and this hardy Chinese species, not yet identified, may prove of interest in this country. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

61602. *DUABANGA SONNERATIOIDES*. Lythraceae. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. A tall, deciduous tree from the cool, mountainous districts of northeastern India, which has merit as an ornamental tree because of its large, terminal panicles of white flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman, Field, Fla.)

59414. *ENKIANTHUS* sp. Ericaceae. From Tibet, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A handsome shrub, 8 to 15 feet high, which grows in southeastern Tibet at an altitude of 9,000 feet. It has oval, bright-green leaves and bell-shaped flowers, yellow with green stripes, produced in large clusters. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

58822. *ERIOBOTRYA* sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An attractive shrub, 4 feet high, related to the Japanese loquat and found in rather dry places at 8,000 feet altitude. It has pale-green, roundish, serrate leaves and corymbs of carmine fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

58127. EUCALYPTUS DELEGATENSIS. Gum-topped Stringy-bark. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. This tree, originally described by Hooker under the name E. gigantea, is reported to attain large dimensions. It is described as erect, the branches usually short and ascending, the bark thin-fibrous, and the foliage very similar to that of E. obliqua. For trial in the extreme southern United States and in California. (Chico, Calif.)

58628. EUCALYPTUS DELEGATENSIS. From Tasmania. Presented by J. G. Lipman, Director, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. (Chico, Calif.)

61833. EUCALYPTUS PAUCIFLORA. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. The White Gum, as this eucalypt is known in Australia, attains there a height of 100 feet and a diameter of about 4 feet. It grows well in swampy lowlands and the timber is used for general building purposes. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

54777. EUGENIA DOMBEYI. Grunichama. Presented by G. Regnard, Port Louis, Mauritius Island, Africa. A shapely attractive tree native to Brazil, attaining the size of an orange tree; it has handsome foliage and small white flowers which are followed in a month by the mature pendent deep-crimson fruits, the size of cherries. The skin is thin and delicate; the soft, melting, subacid flesh is usually eaten fresh but may also be used to make jam or preserves. Seedlings bear when four or five years old. In Florida this tree has withstood 26° F. without injury. (Bell, Md.)

57270. EUGENIA DOMBEYI. From Hawaii. Presented by Willis T. Pope, Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii. (Bell, Md.)

56313. EUONYMUS sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tree 30 to 40 feet high, with rich-green, narrow, sharply pointed leaves and red fruits. It is native to the mountains of Yunnan at altitudes of 12,000 feet, and should be tested in this country as far north as Massachusetts. (Bell, Md.)

59415. EUPTELEA PLEIOSPERMA. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A graceful tree 30 to 40 feet high, with broadly oval, long-pointed leaves and red flowers. It is related to the magnolias, and is found wild at high altitudes in southwestern China. For trial in all but the coldest parts of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

61010. FICUS sp. Tibig. From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. A native Philippine fruit about 1 1/2 inches in diameter, with juicy, sweet flesh resembling the cultivated fig in flavor, which Mr. Wester believes is of promise in moist, tropical regions where the common fig cannot be grown. The tree is upright and of medium size. For trial in extreme southern Florida and tropical America. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

32704. *GARCINIA LIVINGSTONEI*. Pembe. Mozambique, Africa. Presented by Pliny W. Keys, Inhambane. A small compact bush with stiff, very stout branchlets. The small, white flowers are followed by elliptic fruits 2 inches long, orange-yellow when fully ripe. The leathery skin incloses light-colored, juicy flesh and two large seeds; the flavor is acid and aromatic. At Miami, Florida, this plant has proved to be hardy, and has borne fruit abundantly at an early age. It is of interest principally as a possible stock for the mangosteen. (Bell, Md.)

55762. *GARCINIA MANGOSTANA*. Mangosteen. From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. This delicious tropical fruit is about the size of a mandarin orange, round and slightly flattened at each end, with a thick, smooth, rich red-purple rind, which when cut exposes the white segments lying loose in the cup. The cut surface of the rind is a most delicate pink. The separate segments are whitish and covered with a delicate network of fibers. The texture of the pulp resembles that of the plum and the flavor is indescribably delicious. For trial in extreme southern Florida and tropical America. (Bell, Md.)

59314. *GARCINIA TINCTORIA*. From Cienfuegos, Cuba. Collected by Dr. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A rapid-growing evergreen tree from tropical Asia, bearing on the mature wood, singly or in clusters, orange-yellow fruits about 2 inches in diameter. The leathery skin incloses 3 to 5 segments of juicy flesh, each segment usually containing a large, oblong seed. The flavor is rather acid. Introduced for trial as a stock plant on which to graft the mangosteen. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

59015. *GENTIANA* sp. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An alpine gentian, about a foot high, which grows wild on the Likiang Snow Range at about 12,000 feet above the sea. It has linear-lanceolate leaves and round heads of purple flowers. Should be tried in the southern and Pacific Coast States. (Bell, Md.)

62010. *GORDONIA AXILLARIS*. Theaceae. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A beautiful shrub about 10 feet high, with thick, glossy foliage and delicate, white flowers 1 to 2 inches in diameter. It should be tested in southern Florida and tropical America as an ornamental. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

58152. *HYDRANGEA BRETSCHNEIDERII*. From England. Presented by Dr. A.W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A stout, bushy shrub 8 to 10 feet high, with dull-green, slender, pointed leaves and flattened corymbs, 4 or 5 inches wide, of white flowers which become rosy. This hardy hydrangea, first discovered in the mountains near Peking, China, thrives best in a sunny position in good soil. Recommended as a vigorous and handsome, ornamental shrub. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

24638. *ILEX CORNUTA*. Holly. From northern China. Presented by Rev. J.M.W. Farnham. This holly has spiny, dark-green, glossy leaves, and in winter is loaded with clusters of scarlet berries. While it does not make as symmetrical a crown as does the native Christmas holly, *Ilex opaca*, its attractive foliage and bright-colored fruits render it a fine winter ornamental for the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

58395. *INCARVILLEA GRANDIFLORA BREVIPES*. Bignoniaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A stemless plant, native to altitudes of 9,500 to 12,000 feet, in the mountains of Yunnan, where it is the first to blossom in the spring. The dark-green, glossy leaves are lyrate and pinnately cut, while the large flowers, 2 to 3 inches broad, are deep magenta purple with yellow throats. Its hardiness is undetermined; it should be tried as far north as New York. (Bell, Md.)

59418. *INCARVILLEA LUTEA*. Bignoniaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A bushy perennial 2 to 4 feet high, with large, pinnate leaves and six to twenty large, somewhat pendulous, yellow flowers in long, terminal spikes. It grows wild in limestone soil at high altitudes in southwestern China, and is probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62135. *INDIGOFERA MACROSTACHYA*. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An attractive, shrubby plant with hairy foliage and long, dense racemes of pink flowers; found growing in very poor soil. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

59419. *INDIGOFERA PENDULA*. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An ornamental leguminous shrub 10 to 15 feet high, with long racemes of bluish purple flowers. Native on the Liкиang Snow Range at altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet. For trial in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

62177. *IRIS DICHOTOMA*. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese iris with a slender stem, over a foot in length, bearing six to ten flowers. The standards are whitish, spotted with lilac-blue, and the flowers open during the afternoon. (Bell, Md.)

62178. *IRIS DICHOTOMA*. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. (Bell, Md.)

58361. *IRIS* sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An iris about a foot high, with deep indigo-blue flowers, found growing in clumps in moist meadows on the Liкиang Snow Range at about 11,000 feet altitude. (Bell, Md.)

59021. *IRIS* sp. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An iris 1 to 2 feet in height, with dark-blue flowers, which grows in clumps in moist meadows on the Liкиang Snow Range at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. (Bell, Md.)

57080. JUNIPERUS CEDRUS. Juniper. From England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A Canary Island relative of the common juniper, which differs in being somewhat less hardy, and in having a shorter and thicker habit of growth. The wood is pleasantly perfumed. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Savannah, Ga.)

58825. JUNIPERUS sp. Juniper. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrub about 8 feet high, with round, orange-red berries, which grows in rocky limestone soil at about 9,000 feet altitude. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

56316. KETELEERIA sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome coniferous tree 50 feet high, with light-green foliage and long oblong cones, found on the Sungkow Pass of the Hoching Range, at 11,000 feet altitude. This genus of the pine family is rare in cultivation in the United States, where it should be tested. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

62345. KOELREUTERIA FORMOSANA. From Taihoku, Japan. Presented by Dr. R. Kanehira, Director, Government Forest Experiment Station. One member of this genus (Koelreuteria paniculata) is widely grown as a hardy shade and ornamental tree in many parts of the United States. This species, native to Taiwan, is also a large, handsome tree, with attractive, compound leaves, and large terminal panicles of yellow flowers. It is likely, however, to prove tender to much frost, and therefore best suited for growing in the southern United States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

60648. LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA. From Darjiling, India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. This Himalayan relative of the crape myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica) is a tree 50 to 70 feet high, with green leathery leaves, and fragrant white flowers, one half inch wide, in axillary or terminal panicles. The wood is very tough and durable. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

58613. LIGUSTRUM DELAVAYANUM. Privet. From England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Herts. A hardy shrub first discovered by Abbe Delway in the mountains of Yunnan, China. In habit it is prostrate-spreading, except for a few perfectly upright branches which rise from the center of the shrub to a height of about 10 feet. The shining dark-green foliage, which is remarkably persistent, is similar to that of myrtle, and the white flowers and blue-black fruits make the plant a handsome ornamental. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

56317. LIGUSTRUM IONANDRUM. Privet. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A compact, ornamental, hedge shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, found among limestone boulders on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 10,000 feet. For trial in the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

56318. *LIGUSTRUM* sp. Privet. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. This privet, from water-courses on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 8,500 feet, reaches the size of a small tree. Its small, fragrant, cream-colored flowers are borne in large, compound clusters. It should be tested in the southern half of the United States. (Bell, Md. and Chico, Calif.)

56824. *LIGUSTRUM* sp. Privet. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental shrub which grows among lava boulders in southwestern China at 6,000 feet altitude. The cream-colored flowers are in large pyramidal clusters. Probably tender north or southern Ohio. (Savannah, Ga.)

61495. *LINOMA ALBA*. Palm. From Tanganyika Territory, Africa. Presented by Alleyne Leechman, Director, Biological and Agricultural Institute. A slender, spineless, feather-leaved palm resembling Areca in habit, and native to tropical Asia. It is 30 feet or more in height, with the full-grown leaves 8 to 12 feet long. When young it makes a very desirable house plant. For trial in extreme southern Florida and tropical America. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

36748. *LONICERA CHRYSANTHA*. Honeysuckle. From China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A large bush honeysuckle of decidedly oriental habit, with large, dark-green leaves, against which the yellowish white flowers and bright-red berries stand out in fine contrast. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

57300. *LONICERA MAACKII*. Honeysuckle. From Echo, Manchuria. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Farm. A bush honeysuckle, native to northeastern China, becoming about 10 feet in height with widely spreading branches and dark-green leaves which are downy on both surfaces. The pure-white flowers, an inch in diameter, are produced in pairs on the upper side of the branchlets. The fruits are red. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

39697. *LONICERA MAACKII PODOCARPA*. Honeysuckle. From Nanking, China. Presented by Joseph Bailie, University of Nanking. An upright shrub native to northeastern Asia and central Japan where it occasionally reaches 15 feet in height. The large fragrant flowers are white, tinted rose, and the handsome fruits are dark red. This is remarkable as being the latest of the bush honeysuckles to bloom. The dark-green foliage and the red berries often last until late November. (Bell, Md.)

60324. *MORUS KAGAYAMAE*. From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. A handsome Japanese mulberry which thrives in Algeria and whose leaves are readily eaten by silkworms. For trial in southern California. (Chico, Calif.)

30330. *MORUS NIGRA*. Black Mulberry. From Khotan, Sinkiang, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The berries are large, dark violet-black, and have a fresh, subacid taste. They ripen from early August until the end of September. Recommended as a home fruit in desert regions under irrigation. (Chico, Calif.)

55735. *MYRICA RUBRA*. From Japan. Received from the Yokohama Nursery Co. An evergreen tree native to eastern Asia, called "yang mae" in China. The beautiful, dark-purple fruits average from one to one and a quarter inches in diameter and can be eaten out of hand or made into compotes and pies. There is great variation in the productivity of the trees, as well as in the size, color, and flavor of the fruits which generally taste of strawberry and lemon. For trial in the southern United States and in California. (Savannah, Ga.)

63629. *MYROXYLON SENTICOSUM*. From Kwangtung, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A very handsome and shapely large leguminous shrub or small tree with dense, glossy foliage and an abundance of small, dark-red berries borne in short-stemmed clusters along the branches. For trial in southern California and Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

50788. *MYRTUS COMMUNIS*. Myrtle. From Syria. Presented by the American Consul, Beirut. A variety known in Syria as the "Damascus myrtle." The fruits, which are sold in the markets of Beirut and Damascus, are said to be the size of olive pits, with white, molting, sweet, and deliciously fragrant flesh. This variety should be tested in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

63552. *NERIUM OLEANDER*. Oleander. From Algeria. Collected by Dr. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An Algerian strain of the common oleander which appears to be more resistant to scale infestation than the type now grown in Florida. It should be tested in that state for scale resistance. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

61777. *OLEA CHRYSOPHYLLA*. Golden-leaved olive. From Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Seeds collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, Agricultural Explorer. This plant, the wild olive of the highlands of East Africa, is noteworthy because of the drab or golden color of the under side of the leaves. For trial as an ornamental in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

44709. *OLEA EUROPAEA*. Fayum Olive. From Egypt. Presented by Thomas W. Brown, Director, Horticultural Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo. The tefahi or "apple olive" is considered the best of the three varieties grown in Fayum. Though reputed to be only moderately productive, its large size and fine appearance cause it to be in great demand throughout the Egyptian Delta. As the flesh is very soft and buttery when fully ripe, it is marketed as soon as it begins to color (about November 1). The fruit is a deep purplish black with lilac bloom, 2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches broad (maximum), broadly oval with a blunt tip terminating in a short, sharp point. There is a rather deep cavity around the stalk and some fruits show a slight fold. The flesh is about 1/3 inch thick; the pit is large, rough, with deep longitudinal furrows. For trial in California. (Chico, California.)

56328. OLEA sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A tree reaching 50 feet in height, with a trunk one foot in diameter covered with whitish bark, and having narrowly oblong, dark-green, leathery leaves and small, oval, bluish black fruits in clusters. Recommended for trial as an ornamental tree in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States and the mild coast regions of California. (Bell, Md.)

58830. OSMANTHUS sp. Oleaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A handsome shrub from the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 10,000 feet. It reaches about 4 feet in height, has small, oval, serrate leaves, numerous cream-colored flowers, and ovoid, blue-black fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

55938. PAPYRIUS sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A shrub or small tree 10 feet high found along streams at an altitude of 7,000 feet. It is a close relative of the paper mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera), which is valued for its large, handsome foliage. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Savannah, Ga.)

59426. PHILADELPHUS sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A handsome shrub 8 to 10 feet high, related to the mock orange, found on the outskirts of forests at altitudes of from 10,000 to 11,500 feet. The fragrant, white flowers are produced in large racemes. Probably tender in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

59707. PHILADELPHUS sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrub 5 to 8 feet high found growing along streams at from 9,000 to 10,000 feet altitude. It has small leaves and fragrant, white flowers. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

58831. PHOTINIA sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A small tree about 10 feet high, related to the hawthorns, found growing at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. The midribs and stems of the oblong, glossy-green leaves are red, and the white flowers, produced in large clusters, are succeeded by rich-crimson fruits. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

60653. PIERIS OVALIFOLIA. Ericaceae. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. An ornamental shrub or small tree with thick, leathery leaves 3 to 6 inches long, and clusters of white or bluish flowers. It thrives best in light, well-drained soils free from limestone, and is probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

59022. PIERIS sp. Ericaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A handsome shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, found in the outskirts of pine forests at about 10,000 feet altitude. The elliptical leaves are dark glossy green and the white, bell-shaped flowers are in erect spikes. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

59708. PIERIS sp. Ericaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An attractive shrub about 6 feet high which grows on the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 10,000 feet. It has red branchlets and short racemes of white, bell-shaped flowers. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

59709. PIERIS sp. Ericaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A white-flowered shrub, native to the mountains of Yunnan at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. It should be tested as an ornamental in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and on the Pacific coast. (Bell, Md.)

56826. PITOSFORUM sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A shapely tree about 30 or 40 feet in height, with handsome foliage, and large terminal masses of cream-colored flowers followed by bright-red fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Savannah, Ga.)

51877. POPULUS MAXIMOWICZII. Poplar. Presented by John Dunbar, Assistant Superintendent, Department of Parks, Rochester, N. Y. A very fast-growing and stately tree native to China. It will succeed in the coldest portions of the United States on the poorest and driest soils. At all times it makes phenomenally rapid growth. Its leaves, which are handsomely crinkled like those of Rosa rugosa appear very early in the spring and remain longer in the autumn than those of almost any other deciduous plant. The tree is not attacked by borers or leaf-eating insects; it is highly recommended as a shade tree and windbreak generally, especially for the northwest plains country. (Bell, Md.)

59023. POTENTILLA sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An alpine plant, found at about 10,000 feet altitude, with trifoliolate leaves and large racemes of yellow flowers. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

59428. PRIMULA LITTONIANA. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A very handsome plant 2 to 3 feet tall found in swampy meadows at about 11,000 feet altitude. The deep indigo-blue flowers, with rich-carmine calyxes, are borne in long, densely packed spikes. For trial in mild-wintered regions having an abundance of moisture. (Bell, Md.)

57087. PRINSEPIA SINENSIS. Rosaceae. From Ichang, China. Presented by Albert S. Cooper, American Church Mission. An ornamental deciduous shrub of spreading habit, about 6 feet high, with short, stiff spines in the axils of the oblong-lanceolate leaves. The bright-yellow flowers are over half an inch across, and the red, juicy, edible fruits, which ripen in August, are a little over half an inch long. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

38282. PRUNUS ANSU. Apricot Plum. From Shantung, China. Collected by F. N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. This species produces a very delicious, golden yellow fruit with reddish blush. The fruit is about 2 inches in diameter. Seems to be a good shipper. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

20072. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Apricot. From Manchuria. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome apricot, which at Chico, California, has ripened earlier than Blenheim and has shown unusual promise. The fruits are bright yellow, with a red cheek, freestone, with very firm flesh of excellent quality. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

34265. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Apricot. From Rome, Italy. Presented by Gustavus Eisen. A variety said to be a favorite in the vicinity of Frascati, in the Alban Hills near Rome. The fruits, which average nine to ten per pound, are large, elongated, and yellow. They have a deep, narrow stem-cavity, and a rather deep suture, dividing them into unequal halves; the pit is large and free from the flesh which is of decidedly good flavor. The fruits ship well and are valued for drying. Tree very large, healthy and productive. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, the ripening season is about the middle of June. (Chico, Calif.)

34269. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Crisomelo Apricot. From Boscotrecase, Italy. Presented by Gustavus Eisen. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, where it ripens about the middle of June, this freestone apricot shows promise as a variety suitable for canning, shipping, or drying. The fruits are yellow, blotted red, with yellow flesh of very good quality. Tree of average vigor. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

34270. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Apricot. From Rome, Italy. Presented by Gustavus Eisen. Introduced as a form of the Crisomelo apricot. At Chico, California, the fruit is reddish yellow, with firm flesh clinging slightly to the pit when not fully ripe. The flavor is mild, subacid, and pleasing. It is one week later than Blenheim in ripening, and is thought promising as a shipping and canning variety. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

40223. *PRUNUS BOKHARIENSIS*. Plum. From Saharanpur, India. Presented by A. C. Hartless, Superintendent, Government Botanic Garden. A plum cultivated in northern India, interesting but too small-fruited for commercial use in the United States. Its principal value in this country seems likely to be for the production of rootstocks on which to graft other varieties. The tree, which resists drought and is very attractive when in bloom, is of vigorous growth, with dense foliage which strongly resembles that of the myrobalan. The red fruits, scarcely an inch long, are pleasantly flavored and suitable for home use. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, they mature in the latter part of July. For trial as a home fruit in regions where other plums do not succeed. (Chico, Calif.)

40229. *PRUNUS BOKHARIENSIS*. Plum. From Saharanpur, India. Presented by A. C. Hartless, Superintendent, Government Botanic Garden. A small plum of myrobalan type, dark purple in color, with golden flesh of good texture. The tree, which is fairly vigorous, and always healthy, matures its fruits at Chico, California, in early July. Of interest as a stock-plant on which to graft other varieties, and for cultivation in regions where other plums do not succeed. (Chico, Calif.)

40498. *PRUNUS DOMESTICA*. Papagone Prune. From Naples, Italy. Presented by Gustavus Eisen. This variety, which closely resembles the Silver prune, seems promising for snipping, canning and drying. Its greenish yellow, oval fruit is more than 2 inches long, and slightly bottle-necked. The pit is long, narrow and rough, free from the coarse, sweet flesh. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, where Papagone has received preliminary trial, it matures its fruits in the latter part of July and early August. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

43176. *PRUNUS SALICINA*. Alpha Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A round, reddish clingstone plum weighing slightly more than one ounce, with thick, yellow, juicy flesh, and a small, round pit. The tree has been tested at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, and has shown itself a vigorous grower. The variety belongs to the Japanese group of plums. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

43178. *PRUNUS SALICINA*. Sharp's Early Plum. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. Supposed to be a seedling from Botan; fruit heart-shaped, medium-sized, purple when thoroughly ripe; tree said to be a good cropper. (Chico, Calif.)

43179. *PRUNUS SALICINA*. Wright's Early Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Said to be a seedling of the Burbank plum, which it greatly resembles in general characteristics. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, the tree is medium-sized and rather spreading in habit. The fruits are somewhat small, yellowish red, firm, and of good flavor. They promise to be satisfactory for home use in all but the coldest sections. (Chico, Calif.)

43180. PRUNUS SALICINA. Wright's Early Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A very attractive, red-skinned plum of medium size, belonging to the Japanese group. In weight the fruits average about an ounce; the flesh is yellow and of pleasing flavor. Tree rather inclined to be small and spreading; leaves very broad. At Chico, California, this variety ripens in late June. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

43182. PRUNUS SALICINA X CERASIFERA. Best's Hybrid Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A productive, vigorous variety, with dark green, dense foliage, and heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruits of medium size. Flesh yellow, juicy, and of fine flavor. Of possible value for shipping and canning. Ripens at Chico, California, late in June. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

31652. PRUNUS SALICINA X CERASIFERA MYROBALANA. Methley Plum. From Natal, South Africa. Presented by W. J. Newberry, Curator, Botanic Gardens. This plum has attracted wide and favorable comment in California and Texas. In Butte County, California, it began bearing at two years from planting, maturing its fruits late in May. In Texas where it has withstood severe drought and low temperatures, matures early in May, and is perhaps the earliest ripening plum in the country. The fruits are of good size, about fifteen to the pound, with dark greenish red skin and firm, dark-red flesh of the finest texture and of pleasant flavor, and are excellent for shipping. Thrives on peach stock. (Chico, Calif.)

32670. PRUNUS SPINOSA X DOMESTICA. Hybrid Plum. From Kozlov, Russia. Presented to F. N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer, by the plant breeder, I. V. Mijurin. A hybrid between the Green Reine Claude and the Sloe (*P. spinosa*) a hardy spiny bush of Europe, Persia, North Africa, and Siberia. This hybrid produced small, dark purplish, clingstone fruits with a touch of green, flattened in shape, and of a slightly astringent flavor resembling that of the damson. Of good keeping quality and suitable for jam. Reported reasonably hardy in North Dakota. On Lovell peach stock. For trial in northern United States where Lovell stock is hardy. (Chico, Calif.)

32673. PRUNUS SPINOSA X DOMESTICA. Hybrid plum. From Kozlov, Russia. Presented to F. N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer, by its originator I. V. Mijurin. Fruits of medium size, freestone, greenish yellow, covered with a heavy bloom. Flesh firm; rather dry but of good flavor. Excellent for canning and shipping. A hybrid between the Green Reine Claude and the Sloe (*P. spinosa*). At Chico, California, this plum has a longer fruiting season than other varieties, ripening during late June and July. Worthy of trial in our coldest regions. On Lovell peach stock. For trial in northern United States where Lovell stock is hardy. (Chico, Calif.)

47935. PRUNUS sp. Hybrid plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Wilson's Early is said to be the earliest hybrid plum grown. The round-flattened, dark-purple fruits are said to be good for shipping. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

55941. PRUNUS sp. Plum. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A small tree found along streams on the Likiang Plain at altitudes of 9,500 to 10,000 feet. The round, lemon-yellow fruits are about an inch in diameter. The tree is a prolific bearer and grows on alkaline soil. It may not prove hardy in northern parts of this country. (Chico, Calif.)

56121. PRUNUS sp. Plum. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. This small tree is found growing wild along brooks in the mountains, at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The globose, yellow, clingstone plums are little more than an inch in diameter, with firm rather sour flesh. Introduced mainly for trial as a stock plant in the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

61769. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA. Guava. From Holguin, Cuba. Presented by Thomas R. Towns. A fine large guava with golden-green skin and yellow pulp of very sweet flavor. The shrub is vigorous and prolific. For trial in the warmest parts of California and Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

13298. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. Of unknown origin. This beautiful, large, red-mottled fruit has medium-sized, vivid red pulp of a sharp and vinous flavor. The skin is thick but inclined to split. Ripens at Chico, California, late in October or early in November. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

33227. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. Var. Negro Monstruoso. Obtained from Granada, Spain, by Dr. Walter T. Swingle. One of the principal varieties grown in the vicinity of Granada, Spain; of the "Spanish Sweet" type. The fruits are about 3 inches long and wide, deep purplish red to a deep cream color, with pulp of splendid flavor. For trial in the Gulf States and California. This has proved an excellent variety in California, where it ripens early in November. (Chico, Calif.)

33229. PUNICA GRANATUM. Rogises Pomegranate. From Granada, Spain. Presented by Pedro Giraud. In the neighborhood of Granada are cultivated the finest Spanish pomegranates, and many of the early introductions of this fruit into California in the days of the Spanish occupation were brought from that region. From the same source comes this attractive fruit, which is considered by many as one of the finest of pomegranates. It is of medium size, thin-skinned, highly colored and contains pink, sweet pulp, with soft seeds. Ripens at Chico, California, about the first of November. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

59648. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. From Soledad, Cuba. Cuttings collected by Dr. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An attractive double-flowered variety, which might be useful as a pot plant. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

40736. PYRACANTHA CRENULATA KANSUENSIS. Malaceae. From Kansu Province, China, Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A small shrub, with fine foliage and orange-colored berries of attractive appearance. It grows on stony mountainsides in China, and is recommended for those parts of the United States where the winters are mild. (Chico, Calif.)

54991. PYRACANTHA CRENULATA YUNNANENSIS. Malaceae. Fire-thorn. Secured through Vilmorin-Andrieux and Co., Paris, France. A handsome ornamental shrub or small tree, native to the mountains of southwestern China. It has bright-green leaves and bears in fall and winter a multitude of red berries. The variety yunnanensis differs from the tropical P. crenulata in being more vigorous, and in having much longer spines and less dentate leaves. The fruits are smaller but are brighter colored and more abundant. Probably hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Chico, Calif.)

55996. PYRACANTHA sp. Malaceae. Fire-thorn. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A shapely ornamental shrub 10 to 15 feet high found growing along stream beds. It is covered with bright-scarlet berries from August until winter. Probably hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Chico, Calif.)

55997. PYRACANTHA sp. Malaceae. Firethorn. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A dense shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, which grows in arid situations in the valleys south of Likiang. It has bright-yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

PYRUS spp. Blight-resistant pears. The following pears have been tested for a number of years and are believed to be worthy of more extended trial, especially in the southern United States where fire blight is usually severe. Scion wood for top-working bearing or near-bearing trees only will be furnished. The top working should be done just before the buds begin to push in spring. At least two trees of each kind should be top worked. Young, vigorous-growing trees of varieties such as LeConte, Kieffer, or any of the so-called sand pears will serve for material to be top worked. Detailed directions will be sent on application.

Scion wood of the following pears is available for distribution:

33207. PYRUS COMMUNIS. Favorite Pear. A pear, closely resembling Clapp Favorite, introduced from Granada, Spain, in 1912. Fruits are uniformly smooth and of excellent quality. Tree large and vigorous, having smooth, beautiful bark, and so far has suffered very little from blight at several of our testing gardens. Matures ahead of Bartlett and is a fine, sweet, juicy dessert pear. (Chico, Calif.)

30352. PYRUS sp. Nanshi'pt. Pear. Collected by Frank N. Meyer in Sinkiang, China, in 1910. The fruit is of medium size, borne on long slender stems; flesh sweet and juicy, slightly gritty. This pear is a good keeper and may prove to be a good canner. Matures in August and September and is good until frost. (Bell, Md. and Chico, Calif.)

38263. PYRUS sp. Pin li Pear. From Wulipu, Honan, China, where it was collected by Frank N. Meyer. Fruits are of medium size and with deep golden-yellow color; the flesh is yellowish, rather coarse, granular, fairly juicy. Matures in August and is a good keeper. (Chico, Calif. and Bell, Md.)

55805. PYRUS sp. Van Fleet hybrid Pear. A hybrid probably between Golden Russet, an Oriental pear, and one or more of the Pyrus communis types. A handsome golden-colored variety which, when properly ripened, bakes and preserves well. The trees are strong and vigorous, with large, thick, golden leaves. Matures in September and keeps well. (Bell, Md. and Chico, Calif.)

56491. PYRUS sp. Pear. From Yunnan, China. Obtained by Miss Clara Petersen for J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A vigorous tree from the mountains of Puerhfu. The white flowers are borne in great profusion and the fruits remain for a long time on the tree, turning black and sweet when ripe. This species is used in southern Yunnan as a stock for cultivated pears, and should be tested for that purpose by plant breeders in the southern half of the United States. (Savannah, Ga.)

64224. PYRUS sp. Pear. A hybrid pear produced by Dr. Walter Van Fleet. It is a cross between a Chinese pear and one or more of the Pyrus communis types. The pear is a selection from original trees grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, and numbered S. P. I. 28497. Fruits of medium size; slightly irregular, with stems one-half to two inches long. The flesh is firm, somewhat coarse and granular. The blight-resistant qualities and productiveness of this pear would seem to make it worthy of trial in the southern United States. Matures in August. (Bell, Md. and Chico, Calif.)

57311. RHAMNUS DAVURICA. Buckthorn. From Echo, Manchuria. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Farm. A shrub or small tree, up to 30 feet in height, with more or less arching branches which are often thornless. The oblong or oval leaves are slender-pointed and finely toothed. The black fruits, in dense clusters, are about 1/4 inch in diameter. Of value for rough shrubberies. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62230. RHAMNUS DAVURICA. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A large, spreading shrub having rather small, deep-green leaves and numerous small, purple or black fruits. The branches are stout and thorny, and the oblong, leathery leaves are grayish green beneath. It is native to northern China and Siberia, and is probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

44401. *RUBUS IRENAEUS*. From China. Presented by Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Elstree, Herts, England. An evergreen, prostrate shrub with numerous small prickles and dark-green, bristly-margined leaves. The berries are large and red. Probably tender in the extreme northern United States. (Savannah, Ga.)

61622. *RUBUS NIVEUS*. From Darjiling, India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. A subtropical raspberry distributed throughout eastern India, Ceylon, and Java. The berries, which vary in color from red and orange to bluish, are very palatable and are commonly sold in the Indian bazaars. For trial by plant breeders in the southern United States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

55630. *RUBUS* sp. Bramble. From southern China. Presented by F. A. McClure, Canton Christian College. An edible wild berry found in sandy soil near sea level, on the Island of Hainan. It is introduced for the use of plant breeders in the Gulf States and California. (Savannah, Ga.)

61852. *SALIX* sp. Willow. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An upright growing willow found along streams. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

59640. *SCABIOSA* sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An herbaceous plant found in alpine meadows at 11,000 feet altitude, with a rosette of lanceolate leaves and small, white flowers produced in drooping, globose heads. It is related to the teasel. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62673. *SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS*. From Algeria. Collected by Dr. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome strain of the Brazilian pepper-tree which is grown as a shade tree in Algeria, and appears to differ from the shrubby form now grown in southern Florida. To be tested in that state as an ornamental shade tree. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

57314. *SCHIZANDRA CHINENSIS*. Magnoliaceae. From Echo, Manchuria, China. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Farm. A trailing shrubby vine, often 30 feet in length, with small clusters of red, sour berries. For trial as an ornamental porch or trellis cover in the colder sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

59641. *SOPHORA DAVIDII*. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A spiny leguminous shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with graceful, compound leaves, and bluish violet flowers. It is common in central and southwestern China in arid regions 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

40597. *SORBARIA ARBOREA*. Rosaceae. Originally from China. Plants presented by Vicary Gibbs, Elstree, Herts, England. A handsome, upright shrub with rather large, bright-green, compound leaves and small, white flowers in large, showy panicles, which appear in summer and are followed by small, capsular fruits. The handsome foliage develops very early in the spring. The species thrives in a rather moist, rich soil and does well in somewhat shaded situations. May be propagated by hardwood cuttings, root cuttings, suckers, or seeds. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

61954. *SPIRAEA DASYANTHA*. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A very free-flowering, rather dwarf shrub found on Precious Spring or Water Mountain in Chihli, China. The underside of the ovate leaves and the stems of the clusters of white flowers are covered with dense grayish white tomentum. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

58020. *STRYCHNOS GILLETTII*. From Kisantu, Belgian Congo. Presented by Father J. Gillet. A spiny shrub closely related to the Kafir orange (*S. spinosa*), native to the Belgian Congo. The shining, leathery leaves are oblong oval, and the round fruit, about 2 inches in diameter, can be eaten. The plant is of slow growth, and is suitable for cultivation in botanic gardens and plant collections in southern Florida, the West Indies, and the Tropics generally. (Bell, Md.)

59297. *SUTHERLANDIA FRUTESCENS*. From Amsterdam, Netherlands. Presented by the Director, Botanic Garden. A leguminous shrub about 3 feet in height having showy scarlet flowers produced in short axillary racemes. The bladderlike pods are sometimes over 2 inches long. Native to South Africa. For trial in the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

38829. *SYRINGA MICROPHYLLA*. Lilac. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A small, slender, free-growing shrub with small leaves and rather narrow clusters of small, pale rose-colored, fragrant flowers. It flowers the middle of June, with sometimes a second flowering period during October. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62492. *SYRINGA* sp. Lilac. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A lilac 6 to 8 feet tall found growing on a hillside. Flowers not seen. (Chico, Calif.)

58427. *TROLLIUS* sp. Ranunculaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A showy plant about 2 feet high, with basal leaves and deep golden-yellow flowers about 2 inches broad. Since it comes from alpine meadows in Yunnan, it will probably require peaty soil with plenty of moisture; the altitude at which it was found, 12,000 feet, indicates that it may be sufficiently hardy for cultivation as far north as Philadelphia. (Bell, Md.)

57860. *VERONICA HUIKEANA*. One of the shrubby New Zealand veronicas, somewhat loose and straggling in habit, and reaching to 5 or 6 feet in height. The leaves are wedge-shaped, 1 to 2 inches long, glossy green; flowers small, lavender or lilac, in panicles sometimes a foot in length. In England, where it is too tender for outdoor cultivation except in the mildest-wintered regions, it is recommended as a species of remarkable beauty and distinction. Should be tested in the southern United States and on the Pacific coast. (Chico, Calif.)

55950. *VIBURNUM* sp. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A shrub 5 to 8 feet high found on the Likiang Snow Range at about 10,000 feet altitude. It is covered, in early spring, with cymes of white flowers, which are followed by drooping clusters of rich red-crimson berries; these ripen after the first frost and remain firm for two months. They are quite acid and are used for jams and jellies. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)







